1. Precautions

Follow these safety, servicing and ESD precautions to prevent damage and protect against potential hazards such as electrical shock and X-rays.

1-1 Safety Precautions

1. Be sure that all of the built-in protective devices are replaced. Restore any missing protective shields.

2. When reinstalling the chassis and its assemblies, be sure to restore all protective devices, including: nonmetallic control knobs and compartment covers.

3. Make sure that there are no cabinet openings through which people—particularly children—might insert fingers and contact dangerous voltages. Such openings include the spacing between the picture tube and the cabinet mask, excessively wide cabinet ventilation slots, and improperly fitted back covers.

   If the measured resistance is less than 1.0 megohm or greater than 5.2 megohms, an abnormality exists that must be corrected before the unit is returned to the customer.

4. Leakage Current Hot Check (Figure 1-1):
   Warning: Do not use an isolation transformer during this test. Use a leakage-current tester or a metering system that complies with American National Standards Institute (ANIS C101.1, Leakage Current for Appliances), and Underwriters Laboratories (UL Publication UL1410, 59.7).

5. With the unit completely reassembled, plug the AC line cord directly into the power outlet. With the unit's AC switch first in the ON position and then OFF, measure the current between a known earth ground (metal water pipe, conduit, etc.) and all exposed metal parts, including: antennas, handle brackets, metal cabinets, screwheads and control shafts. The current measured should not exceed 0.5 milliamp. Reverse the power-plug prongs in the AC outlet and repeat the test.

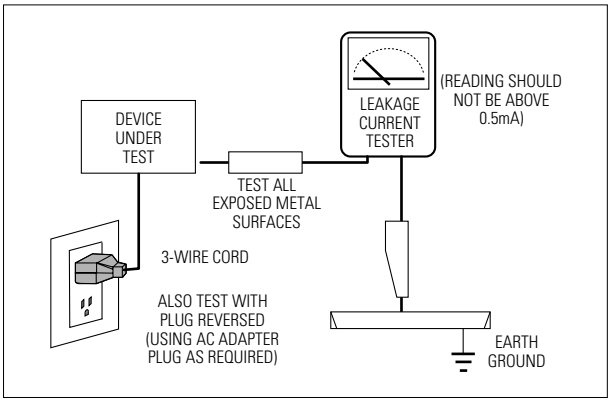
DEVICE UNDER TEST
LEAKAGE CURRENT TESTER
(READING SHOULD NOT BE ABOVE 0.5mA)
TEST ALL EXPOSED METAL SURFACES
3-WIRE CORD
ALSO TEST WITH PLUG REVERSED (USING AC ADAPTER PLUG AS REQUIRED)
EARTH GROUND

Fig. 1-1 AC Leakage Test

6. Antenna Cold Check:
   With the unit's AC plug disconnected from the AC source, connect an electrical jumper across the two AC prongs. Connect one lead of the ohmmeter to an AC prong. Connect the other lead to the coaxial connector.

7. X-ray Limits:
   The picture tube is especially designed to prohibit X-ray emissions. To ensure continued X-ray protection, replace the picture tube only with one that is the same type as the original. Carefully reinstall the picture tube shields and mounting hardware; these also provide X-ray protection.

8. High Voltage Limits:
   High voltage must be measured each time servicing is done on the B+, horizontal deflection or high voltage circuits. Correct operation of the X-ray protection circuits must be reconfirmed whenever they are serviced. (X-ray protection circuits also may be called "horizontal disable" or "hold-down".)

   Heed the high voltage limits. These include the X–ray Protection Specifications Label, and the Product Safety and X-ray Warning Note on the service data schematic.

1-1 Safety Precautions (Continued)

9. High voltage is maintained within specified limits by close-tolerance, safety-related components and adjustments. If the high voltage exceeds the specified limits, check each of the special components.

10. Design Alteration Warning:
Never alter or add to the mechanical or electrical design of this unit. Example: Do not add auxiliary audio or video connectors. Such alterations might create a safety hazard. Also, any design changes or additions will void the manufacturer's warranty.

11. Hot Chassis Warning:
Some TV receiver chassis are electrically connected directly to one conductor of the AC power cord. If an isolation transformer is not used, these units may be safely serviced only if the AC power plug is inserted so that the chassis is connected to the ground side of the AC source.

    To confirm that the AC power plug is inserted correctly, do the following: Using an AC voltmeter, measure the voltage between the chassis and a known earth ground. If the reading is greater than 1.0V, remove the AC power plug, reverse its polarity and reinsert. Re-measure the voltage between the chassis and ground.

12. Some TV chassis are designed to operate with 85 volts AC between chassis and ground, regardless of the AC plug polarity. These units can be safely serviced only if an isolation transformer inserted between the receiver and the power source.

13. Some TV chassis have a secondary ground system in addition to the main chassis ground. This secondary ground system is not isolated from the AC power line. The two ground systems are electrically separated by insulating material that must not be defeated or altered.

14. Components, parts and wiring that appear to have overheated or that are otherwise damaged should be replaced with parts that meet the original specifications. Always determine the cause of damage or overheating, and correct any potential hazards.

15. Observe the original lead dress, especially near the following areas: Antenna wiring, sharp edges, and especially the AC and high voltage power supplies. Always inspect for pinched, out-of-place, or frayed wiring. Do not change the spacing between components and the printed circuit board. Check the AC power cord for damage. Make sure that leads and components do not touch thermally hot parts.

16. Picture Tube Implosion Warning:
The picture tube in this receiver employs "integral implosion" protection. To ensure continued implosion protection, make sure that the replacement picture tube is the same as the original.

17. Do not remove, install or handle the picture tube without first putting on shatterproof goggles equipped with side shields. Never handle the picture tube by its neck. Some "in-line" picture tubes are equipped with a permanently attached deflection yoke; do not try to remove such "permanently attached" yokes from the picture tube.

18. Product Safety Notice:
Some electrical and mechanical parts have special safety-related characteristics which might not be obvious from visual inspection. These safety features and the protection they give might be lost if the replacement component differs from the original—even if the replacement is rated for higher voltage, wattage, etc.

    Components that are critical for safety are indicated in the circuit diagram by shading, (⚠) or (⚠).
    Use replacement components that have the same ratings, especially for flame resistance and dielectric strength specifications.
    A replacement part that does not have the same safety characteristics as the original might create shock, fire or other hazards.

1-2 Servicing Precautions

Warning1: First read the "Safety Precautions" section of this manual. If some unforeseen circumstance creates a conflict between the servicing and safety precautions, always follow the safety precautions.
Warning2: An electrolytic capacitor installed with the wrong polarity might explode.

1. Servicing precautions are printed on the cabinet. Follow them.

2. Always unplug the unit's AC power cord from the AC power source before attempting to: (a) Remove or reinstall any component or assembly, (b) Disconnect an electrical plug or connector, (c) Connect a test component in parallel with an electrolytic capacitor.

3. Some components are raised above the printed circuit board for safety. An insulation tube or tape is sometimes used. The internal wiring is sometimes clamped to prevent contact with thermally hot components. Reinstall all such elements to their original position.

4. After servicing, always check that the screws, components and wiring have been correctly reinstalled. Make sure that the portion around the serviced part has not been damaged.

5. Check the insulation between the blades of the AC plug and accessible conductive parts (examples: metal panels, input terminals and earphone jacks).

6. Insulation Checking Procedure: Disconnect the power cord from the AC source and turn the power switch ON. Connect an insulation resistance meter (430V) to the blades of the AC plug.

   The insulation resistance between each blade of the AC plug and accessible conductive parts (see above) should be greater than 1 megohm.

7. Never defeat any of the B+ voltage interlocks. Do not apply AC power to the unit (or any of its assemblies) unless all solid-state heat sinks are correctly installed.

8. Always connect a test instrument's ground lead to the instrument chassis ground before connecting the positive lead; always remove the instrument's ground lead last.

1-3 Precautions for Electrostatically Sensitive Devices (ESDs)

1. Some semiconductor (“solid state”) devices are easily damaged by static electricity. Such components are called Electrostatically Sensitive Devices (ESDs); examples include integrated circuits and some field-effect transistors. The following techniques will reduce the occurrence of component damage caused by static electricity.

2. Immediately before handling any semicon ductor components or assemblies, drain the electrostatic charge from your body by touching a known earth ground. Alternatively, wear a discharging wrist-strap device. (Be sure to remove it prior to applying power—this is an electric shock precaution.)

3. After removing an ESD-equipped assembly, place it on a conductive surface such as aluminum foil to prevent accumulation of electrostatic charge.

4. Do not use freon-propelled chemicals. These can generate electrical charges that damage ESDs.

5. Use only a grounded-tip soldering iron when soldering or unsoldering ESDs.

6. Use only an anti-static solder removal device. Many solder removal devices are not rated as “anti-static”; these can accumulate sufficient electrical charge to damage ESDs.

7. Do not remove a replacement ESD from its protective package until you are ready to install it. Most replacement ESDs are packaged with leads that are electrically shorted together by conductive foam, aluminum foil or other conductive materials.

8. Immediately before removing the protective material from the leads of a replacement ESD, touch the protective material to the chassis or circuit assembly into which the device will be installed.

9. Minimize body motions when handling unpackaged replacement ESDs. Motions such as brushing clothes together, or lifting a foot from a carpeted floor can generate enough static electricity to damage an ESD.